City of Fairfield

PWS ID# 5130001

Population Served: 441

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More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at its website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

City of Fairfield Consumer Confidence Report 2022

What is in my Drinking Water?

The City of Fairfield routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following table shows contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	**Violation (Y/N)**	**MCLG/ MRDLG**	**MCL/ MRDL**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Year Tested**	**Typical Sources of Contamination**
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.2333	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.59	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Coliform (RTCR)	N	N/A	TT	N/A	2 positive samples	2022	Naturally present in the environment

Units of Measurement

Part per billion (ppb)
One part per billion is equal to one penny in $10,000,000

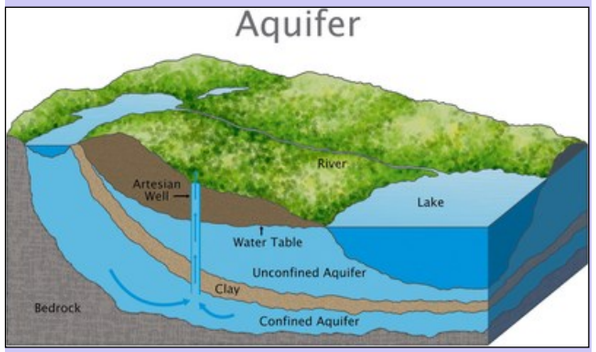
Part per million (ppm)
One part per million equals one penny in $10,000

RTCR
Revised Total Coliform Rule

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.
Our water operators work to ensure that your drinking water meets EPA standards.

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

The City of Fairfield supplies drinking water from three groundwater wells: Wells #1, #3, and #4.



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and potentially radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

These individuals can include:

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
- elderly individuals
- infants and young children

These individuals should consider seeking advice from a healthcare professional.

Drinking Water Standards

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Water Quality Information

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

We found positive samples of coliform, triggering a system violation and indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were assigned a Level 1 Assessment in July 2022, which we completed and found that no corrective actions were required at that time.

Potential Water Contaminants

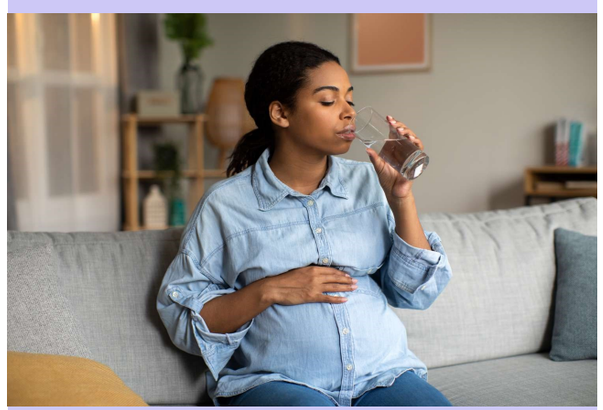
Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants: synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Reduce Your Water Bill!
6 Easy Ways to Conserve Water

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead to save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.